

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1859.

The State of Feeling.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our esteemed friend, T. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen County, on his way home from Washington City, where he had been in attendance at a meeting of the Democratic National Convention, of which he is a member. From him we learned that the reports in the papers give but a feeble notion of the state of feeling at Washington, which is unparalleled in its intensity, as it is in its bitterness.

Daily the immense galleries of the new House are crowded to their utmost capacity—every foot of standing room in the passages is occupied, and persons crowd around the doors, anxious to hear every word, while even the slightest allusion to disunion elicits the most marked applause. This applause comes from the South and the Republicans have kept hard; even going so far in their crafty movement that John Sherman, who can dilate for speaker, as well as others of their prominent men, repudiate the ideas contained in the new compend of Helper's book, "The Impending Crisis, and how to meet it," after having signed their names to a circular endorsing it. The Southern members want a better understanding before they can consent to take part in any organization.

In some respects the attitude of the Republican leaders is more judicious than that of some of those who put themselves forward as ultra Southern men, and assume to speak for that section. There is always a power in calmness and coolness—always a disadvantage in mere display. Some few of the younger men from the South have—were going to say—permitted themselves to be drawn into undue excitement, but that would be wrong. They have gone purposely excited to say things so as to be heard and known of men. Some of these gentlemen are given to change rapidly—one of them is now quite a Douglas man, although the time is very recent in which he denounced Mr. Douglas as a traitor and no gentleman. We allude of course to Mr. Pryor of the Petersburg district of Virginia. The time is still more recent in which he denounced Mr. Buchanan's administration in equally unmeasured terms. Would that the day of mere talk was over, and that of common sense had arrived, when men would say only what they had resolved to do, and abuse and denunciation would cease to be regarded as marks of spirit and patriotism—when some decent respect for eminent service and high standing in the Democratic party, would be looked for and required from all aspirants to the favor of that party.

It is unfortunate that gentlemen of this stamp, however talented or personally brave, should be put forward, or should put themselves forward at this time as the exponents of Southern feeling. Their tone is nothing new to the North, while those who know the South know that a new spirit is abroad among us that cannot find its expression through the organs of mere display. The North is thus led into the error of supposing that it is only a repetition of the gusts that have swept over the country and then passed away. Besides, the Democratic party cannot afford to divide against itself, or indulge in or tolerate denunciations of its best members.

Very large meetings are being held all over the North to vindicate the reputation of the Northern people from the imputation of sympathizing with John Brown's insane effort. But this amounts to little. These meetings have been held in the large commercial cities directly dependent upon Southern trade. The rural portions of New York and Pennsylvania are Republican and John Brownish, and the cities are mere copyists in the State elections or State Legislatures.

One hundred feet of the dam at Red Rock, on Cape Fear River, gave way some two or three weeks ago. So Mr. Morris, the Engineer promptly informed the Commissioners in charge of the work. The Fayetteville Carolinian and Northern Progress are mistaken in saying that the lock and dam had gone down the river. A part of the dam would have been correct. Red Rock dam is the only one on the river not fitted with a dam, and the water falling over perpendicularly has cut a deep hole below it, and possibly undermined it, which accounts for the accident. All the Engineers agree that any work to be permanent there, must be built at a different site from the present dam.

ACCORD.—We learn that on Wednesday last, a young man named Turner, Overseer for Mrs. Mary M. Wooten of White Hall, Bladen County, while cutting down a tree, was struck upon the head by the top of another tree. The blow was so violent that he died of his injuries next day. He was quite a worthy young man and but recently married.

Geo. M. Edgar, Esq., has been elected to a professorship, in the N. C. Military Institute, at Charlotte. Mr. Edgar is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, in which institution he has also filled the position of a professor.

The N. C. Military Institute has now 87 matriculates, and applications are received daily, from those who wish to enter.

What may yet happen in Congress, before the organization of the House is effected, is more than we can imagine or even guess at. The signs are threatening, but all is not lost that is in danger. The House may and probably will be organized without any outbreak or actual collision, but a different result is not altogether impossible. The feeling now is worse than ever before, and the substantial causes of division are multiplied and strengthened.

In the meantime the public creditors suffer—those especially who have done mail service and hold the certificates of the P. O. Department in place of pay. These certificates cannot be redeemed until Congress appropriates the money for that purpose. Congress cannot do so until it is organized, nor will it be likely to attend to business any more promptly after its organization, for having come nearly to a rupture before arriving at that consummation.

MILITARY.—The Wilmington Light Infantry were out yesterday afternoon, for drill and parade. They made a very fine appearance, and the perfection of their manoeuvres was worthy of all praise. The walking through the streets was quite muddy.

Daily Journal, 9th inst.

The Cold Weather.

And it is cold, appears to have frozen up the news, for we find little new in the columns of our exchanges, and no doubt they will be able to return the compliment with interest.

The sudden change in the temperature makes the cold more difficult to be borne. But a very short time since and such was the heat that mosquitoes were a positive annoyance. Now they are defunct for the time being, for the confounded things never stay dead.

Strong.

Among the resolutions on the present state of the Union, offered in the Legislature of South Carolina, we find some introduced by Mr. W. S. Mullins, B. F. Perry, and others. Mr. Mullins' resolutions are well written and to the point, as might be expected. But Mr. Perry, however, has heretofore been a prominent leader of the Union party in South Carolina, and surely the feeling must be strong that induced him to offer the following:

On Tuesday little was in either house that was not reported in our telegraph dispatch yesterday. In the Senate, the debate upon Mr. Mason's resolution of enquiry in relation to the Harper's Ferry affair, was participated in by Mr. Mason, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, Mr. Green, of Missouri, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, and others.

The discussion arose chiefly out of the amendment offered by Mr. Trumbull, to add to the enquiry about Harper's Ferry, a further enquiry in regard to the seizure of arms from the U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Missouri, some four years ago.

Mr. Trumbull disavowed any sympathy with Brown or his companions.

Mr. Mason insisted that the one event had no connection with the other, and that the object of bringing it up now, after having permitted it to remain quiet for over four years, was evidently to embarrass the investigation of the affair at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Hale made one of his peculiar speeches, attacking the Supreme Court of the United States, the South, and everybody else, almost.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, rebuked the levity of the Senator from New Hampshire, which he compared to the laugh of an inebriate by the bed of death.

The discussion in the House was upon the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, declaring any member who had endorsed Helper's book, unfit to be Speaker.

Mr. Milson, of Virginia, said that those who advocate such sentiments as those avowed by Helper, are not only unfit to be Speaker, but unfit to live.

Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker, said he had never read Helper's book, and had never seen a copy of it. He would not trench on the rights of a single Southern State.

Mr. Leake said that Mr. Sherman's ignorance in signing the recommendation for the circulation of a compend of Helper's book did not excuse him.

Mr. Keitt said that it was only just now certain that the Republicans had repudiated Helper's book, finding it was infamous.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., Mr. Crawford, of Ga. and Mr. Garnett, of Va., continued the discussion. There was great confusion and excitement. Finally order was restored and the House adjourned.

By a dispatch received last evening, we learn that the debate on Mason's resolution was continued yesterday in the Senate, and that on Clark's, in the House. The single vote taken in the House shows that Sherman received all the votes previously cast for Grow, with two exceptions; that Bocock increased his vote two, and that Gilmer received the vote of the South Americans. We do not yet begin to see daylight.

To-day the Democratic National Committee met in Washington City to fix upon the time for holding the Charleston Convention.—Daily Journal, 8th inst.

Fernando Wood must have some peculiar elements of strength to have been able to get elected Mayor of New York in spite of all opposition, both from the Opposition and from the regular Tammany Hall Democratic organization. However, the Democratic nominee, is spoken of as an excellent man, who had been Mayor before. Who Opike, the Republican candidate is we can hardly say, and that makes little odds. The Democratic strength in the city makes the Republicans comparatively harmless. We don't think it makes much difference who is elected Mayor of New York. The same talk of stealing, the same high taxes and the same dirty streets are there. This thing we have noticed, however, that the persons elected as "reformers," who make the largest professions, generally make the worst officers. This is not confined to any locality or any class of officers. We are rather scarce of the "unoguid."

Fernando Wood claims to be a Democrat of the Democrats—to be one of the hardest of the "Hards," the most national of the national, and he has always been true on matters of political principle.

The talk is that Wood, or his friends, spent \$40,000, Havemeyer \$20,000, and Opike \$15,000. The whole vote was 75,000.

Supreme Court Judge.

We learn that the appointment to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Ruffin, has been tendered to Hon. M. E. Manly, of Newbern, now one of the Judges of the Superior Court. The high character and legal attainments of Judge Manly render this appointment eminently "fit to be made"—this without any prejudice to other distinguished gentlemen whose names may have been brought forward in this connection.

We are not apprized of Judge Manly's acceptance.

ERROR.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun was mistaken in saying that Mr. Gilmer voted for Mr. Bocock on Monday. Mr. Gilmer voted for Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, as appears by the vote at length, as published in the Globe, the official paper of Congress.

For the Journal.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER." BY GEORGE FADISON.

"The ship sail'd on, the ship sail'd fast,
But I left not a sail, and I left not a mast;
There is not a plank of the hull or the deck,
And scarcely a soul to lament o'er the wreck."

The good ship "Royal Charter" sails back to her native Isle, but for her Ocean Destinies unwearied a flattering smile;
Outspoke the gallant Taylor to his company and crew—
"Rejoice ye! for to-morrow brings Old England to our view,
"Husband and lover shall embrace the darling of his home,
"With welcome and love the tidings flow;—To-morrow and we come!"

Loud rose the cheer, and light the laugh; for beauty there and wine,
Gay influence shed, and sparkled there the treasure of the mine.
Thus hope and confidence dispell'd the very shade of sadness,
For the thought of Home and Welcome struck high each heart to gladness.
Ah! treacherous Hope! The dense fog wraps the vessel
The storm King rush'd, and before his might the strong ship staggering bow'd.
On the stern rocks of their native Isle—five fathoms length from land
The storm King dash'd them headlong, and strewn'd them on the strand.
The sea ran wild, but wider rush'd their last shriek on the sky.
Thus they perish'd, gallant Taylor and his hope-fraught company.

THE UNION MASS MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—The grand Union mass meeting of citizens, domestic institutions of sister States, and rebelling the object being to re-affirm allegiance to the Union and the constitution, and condemn all fanaticism. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll presided.

A series of resolutions were adopted expressing the earnest sympathy of the citizens of Philadelphia with the citizens of Virginia, and declaring that there were no laws more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic than those prescribing the duty of restoring fugitives from labor to their masters; disavowing any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of sister States; and prohibiting the strongest terms, all attempts to excite a servile insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed; approving of the re-organization of justice in Virginia and the energy and fidelity of Gov. Wise; also approving of the conduct of the Governor of Pennsylvania in promptly surrendering the fugitives from justice; and, finally, assuring their brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the constitution and the rights of the States under it, and asking, in return, confidence and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 5.—At the municipal election held here to-day, Isaac C. Taber, independent, was elected mayor by 570 majority over Weston Harland, the citizen's candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 5.—The Republicans carried everything to-day by 300 to 400 majority in a vote of 2,000. They elected Daniel L. Harris for mayor. The board of aldermen and city council will stand 14 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The Postmaster General has discontinued Botanic Hill, Nash co., N. C., and Gray's Flat, Marion, Va.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Enclosed I send you a few extracts from a letter received by me on yesterday, from a native North Carolinian who, through public and private channels, has been denaturalized him, is yet in heart and soul a loyal and liege son. Our country is in danger. The enemies of the South, not satisfied with empty gasconading, have made a bold attempt to put in practice their horrid principles. Base treachery, robbery and murder are their chosen instruments of action. The late foolish tragedy at Harper's Ferry furnishes ample evidence on this point. Who can read the parting exhortation of the assassin Brown, to his accomplices—an exhortation made, as it was, under the gallows—"not to betray their friends," and still doubt that the conspirators were the tools of the Black Republican party? I do not refer to the deluded and ignorant of that party, but strike at those who were their counselors and abettors—men high in authority.

I have heard a distinguished Senator from New York declare that in his opinion, it was proper to assist slaves in escaping from their masters. This is the universal sentiment of the Republican party. This feeling caused the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. We have but a very few friends up North, outside of the Democratic party, which party has been so far from being a friend to the South, as to be a foe to the South. They are a few and too weak to help us; we must be our own defenders. Colonial vassalage is far preferable to Northern dependency. Would you entrust the lamb to the wolf for safe keeping? Under the Constitution—a constitution which has proved so rich in benefits and blessings—let us adhere, faithfully adhere, to the Union—but without it we must again resume our sovereignty as an independent people.

I am no alarmist, but sincerely believe that our country is in danger, and that prudence, patriotism and duty to ourselves all unite in urging us to prepare for the worst.

Have we no secret enemies among us? Are there not those in our midst who take advantage of their standing and influence in society to circulate and give weight to treasonable opinions? These above all should be careful for—as it will be from such we will receive our heaviest injury. Let the intelligent and the strong, both in the country and in town, form themselves into parties of patrol, one of which should incessantly be on the alert to bring to light those who have no sympathy with us as slaveholders. It is only by riding outside of our party, and by making a personal acquaintance with those who are known to be our friends, that we can be sure of our own friends. All that are not with us are against us. Our situation does not permit lukewarmness. The suggestions of a accompanying letter will be received for what they are worth. They are the thoughts of a man who has the same stake as every Carolinian, but who, being accustomed to scenes of danger and trying times, is more likely to take a calm and unflinching view of the situation, and withal, more patient, and hearts welded with zeal.

"The States of the South should lose no time in organizing and drilling an effective military force perfecting the Commissaries and Quarter Masters' Departments, and establishing arsenals and military stores, and in the meantime, access, yet convenient. This should have been done years ago, when designing and reckless men, South as well as North, began to agitate slavery for political purposes. The seeing North and South, and the fact that the South, since, have carefully kept among themselves the arsenals of construction for arms, seemingly allowing one in the South, Harper's Ferry, to be the only one of the kind, and though they affected liberality by building mere depots in divers places, for a few standards of arms, calling them Arsenals. The Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the Arsenal at Fort Mifflin, North Carolina, who was then in the Ordnance Office at Washington, and the chief working man, though his colonel was present. He furnished the military arguments to Gen. Sherman (the late Secretary of War) in favor of the Fayetteville Arsenal. They were on the most friendly and confidential terms, and worked together as North Carolinians, and carried out the military stores, and the Arsenal at Fayetteville. The original plan was to make the Fayetteville Arsenal one of construction for arms, and maintain it in activity. The late Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, deflected it down to a mere depot.

The original plan should be carried out, and not only would this State be materially strengthened thereby, but we would be able to make a more efficient use of our arms, and we would have workshops and machinery. They would be quite worthless without the skillful artisans, constantly there, to repair and make the arms, and to make the arms, and with their art, and enriching it at the same time by their industry.

"Don't know a man in all the South who is capable of leading in a great emergency—a man of action, decision, vigor and discretion. If the South should be called on to establish another government, it should have strength and force enough to perform every duty of its functions, and not faltering, or being misled by discontent or opposition. Her enemies, without and within, are numerous, persevering, active, bold and cunning, and have successfully encountered only by an almost despotic power.

For the Journal.

The Medical Board, No. 7.

Since I began these numbers, the question has been asked, why defend the Board now, why write at all about the Bill since it has passed? The reply is that combinations are always forming to repeal the law, and it has had a fair trial. The Board of Physicians, prior to last winter had succeeded for twenty-five years in defeating all attempts to establish a Medical Board in our State, is already uttering the war cry of repeal. Pettigrowers, political brawlers, and medical empirics, can be seen and heard in every town and county indulging in groundless declamations against the Board, and against the law which created it. Several leading newspapers have taken ground against it, and sides those of lesser influence in different sections of the State. It is painful to see the clever and talented Editor of the Wilmington Herald directing his effective batteries against a law created in the liberal spirit of science and the public good, passed in wisdom and justice, and calculated, if properly carried out, it will be to the benefit of the State, and to the good of commonwealth, to which he is warmly devoted. The measure has always worked well in other States where tried, and to see so much opposition arising against it here, before it has been tried, is not liberal, and is well calculated to cause its friends to come to the rescue. And there is no better time than now to discuss it, when it is put in issue, and to give its claims a calm, attentive and dispassionate hearing, before it becomes excited by the personal strife and bitter warfare of political and legislative campaigns. As its opponents have been the first to spring it upon the public arena since it passed and the Board was organized, I only desire to keep it there while the public mind is in its state most favorable for its consideration, and to present the truth, in relation to the whole question. So much then as to my reasons for writing on the Medical Board now, and in consecutive numbers, as leisure and opportunity allow. I desire to be heard, not for myself, for I am too humble and indifferent to merit or expect any consideration from the public relating to myself personally, in connection with the subject, but to show to the public, and to the State, that the cause of the Medical Board is not for the sake of the cause, but for the sake of the health, lives and happiness of the people. And while other papers are doing me the honor of copying my pieces, I feel honored in being allowed the use of the columns of the Wilmington Journal as my first and chosen medium of reaching the public eye.

The papers have urged it as an objection to the Board, that its members were granted at the expense of the State. It is only contended that they allow a great many to pass who ought to be rejected, and this dereliction of duty on their part has awakened the condemnation of the profession, and rendered necessary these State Medical Boards.

But after all, this objection is but another demonstration of that disposition in our State to appreciate our own men, to underestimate our own resources, and to undervalue our own institutions. It has done more to swell the tide of emigration from the State, to sap the life of her vigor and strength, to bleed and adorn other States with men that have been starved out of North Carolina, and to place her in the rear of her sister States than all other causes combined. Let us cease to turn our hearts and our eyes away from the incontrovertible fact that North Carolina can boast as eloquent statesmen, as able lawyers, and judges and surgeons, as can be claimed by any State in the Union. On all sides and in every occupation and department of life may be seen this tendency of the State to undervalue herself in her men, her education, her agriculture, her commerce, her mechanical arts, and her professions.

Take a familiar home example as an instance. Many do not think a lawyer can be a good lawyer, if he does not live in town, nor that a physician in the country can be as good a practitioner unless he resides in town or city. This idea prevails extensively, especially among residents of the country; it is seen by the course which many clients and patients pursue. And yet it would be superfluous in me to even attempt to show that the idea is entirely erroneous. History proves that, in all ages the best jurists of the law, the best physicians, lawyers and divines were not only born and raised, but have lived in the country. So far as the medical profession is concerned, it is the experience and observation of the most distinguished medical savans, among them the eminent Dr. Mott, that country practitioners are, as a general rule, not only better posted up in their profession than the majority of city physicians, but better posted up on account of the habits of thought, and of the reliance which their isolation from other medical men imposes of necessity upon them. I have made this reference, from no inclination to institute invidious comparisons between town and country, but merely in illustration of the general truth that we are prone to undervalue those nearest to us. The same thing is seen in the professions of our people to concede superiority to Northern physicians and surgeons over those of our own State. We have a number of physicians and surgeons who are as well able and fit to treat any disease, or to perform any surgical operation, as are the physicians and surgeons of any other State; and yet, let any lady or gentleman become afflicted with an unusual or obstinate, or incurable disease, and the first thing they begin to do is to bestir themselves to get her or him off to the North, to medical or surgical aid, if able to travel. Notwithstanding this proverbial custom, the records of truth justify the assertion that more diseases, and more obstinate cases, are cured by our own medical men, after hopelessly returning from distant treatment, than are cured by distant treatment, after being under the care of medical men of the name of the North. I have numerous cases, and proof upon proof, in verification of what I am saying. "This distance lends enchantment to the view." "A little more of that common sense, common to North Carolina, could be brought to bear upon them in regard to State pride, and to this useless habit of going out of the State to have their diseases treated, it would be for their purses, comfort, and happiness, and redound more to the honor and reputation of the Old North State. And in this connection it is not out of place to observe, that I hope the time will yet arrive when our people can be induced to listen to and put in practice the undoubted truth, that we have men as worthy and able to fill our public offices of every kind, without having to travel to other States, that I make this general remark, not to put any personal reference or application to any officer heretofore filled by those from other States. We must be true to ourselves, to our own men, to our own laws and institutions, and to the enduring sentiments of State pride, if we can reasonably hope to place North Carolina side by side with her sister States in the great work of progress in which they are now making rapid strides.

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A FRIEND TO THE BILL.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Eastern Central Fair.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Fair, held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 8th of December, 1859, the following gentlemen were present: John C. Sloumb, Chairman, and W. S. G. Andrews, Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting. Moved by E. B. Borden, that those gentlemen present who have not heretofore had an opportunity to take stock, be allowed to do so now; which motion was carried.

Moved by Wm. A. Smith, that the stockholders proceed to vote for officers by ballot, without nomination, which was carried.

E. B. Borden and Geo. C. Moss were appointed tellers, and after balloting, James A. Washington was duly declared unanimously elected President.

The Chairman appointed I. R. Dyer and Dr. Wm. P. Moore, to escort the President to the chair, who returned thanks for the high honor.

Moved by George C. Moss, that a Vice President be elected from each district in Wayne county, and that the President and Vice Presidents from this county be requested to appoint two honorary Vice Presidents from each of the surrounding counties, which was carried.

The following Vice Presidents were then elected: George J. Moore, Geo. W. C. Clier, Geo. C. Moss, Col. M. K. Crawford, Col. Gard Thompson, David W. Peacock, R. A. Whitfield, David F. McKinnis, Wm. Lewis, John C. Sloumb, was unanimously elected Secretary.

E. B. Borden was elected Treasurer. The following persons were elected Executive Committee: George J. Moore, Geo. W. C. Clier, Geo. C. Moss, Col. M. K. Crawford, Col. Gard Thompson, David W. Peacock, R. A. Whitfield, David F. McKinnis, Wm. Lewis, John C. Sloumb, was unanimously elected Secretary.

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NEWS ITEMS.

UNION DEMONSTRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Extensive preparations are being made for the Union demonstration which is to be made here to-morrow. A meeting, irrespective of party, is to take place at night. Cannons are to be fired and flags displayed from the shipping and public buildings throughout the day. It is determined to show Governor Wise that the conservative elements of the North are not passive or diminishing in strength. Much enthusiasm is anticipated, and the demonstration will be general.

LETTER FROM GOV. CHASE, OF OHIO, TO GOV. WISE.—Richmond, Va., Dec. 6.—Gov. Wise to-day laid before the Legislature a letter from the Governor of Ohio, in reply to one of his. Gov. Chase says that Ohio will fulfill every constitutional obligation to the other members of the Union, but cannot consent to the invasion of her territory by armed men, for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice.

NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTION.—New York, Dec. 6.—The returns of the charter election held in this city to-day indicate the success of Fernando Wood over Havemeyer, the Tammany Hall candidate, and Opike, the republican nominee. Nineteen wards gave Wood 25,996; Havemeyer 24,073; Opike 18,727. Women plurality will reach 2,900. LATER.—Wood's majority is 3,273.

KANSAS ELECTION.—Leavenworth, Dec. 7.—The election for State officers, under the Wyandotte constitution, passed off yesterday without excitement. The result has not been ascertained. Messrs. Lincoln and Parrott leave to-morrow for Washington.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6.—The Legislature of that State, convened to-day for the purpose of approving or rejecting the report of the Committee on the Breckinridge report of the Goldmine.

APPROVAL OF THE SEVENTH OF COOK BY THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—Richmond, Dec. 7.—The Legislature to-day unanimously passed resolutions approving of the sentence of Cook and the other Harper's Ferry prisoners, and refusing interference with the same.

Democratic Convention at Fayetteville.—The Democratic Convention assembled at the Court House at 3 1/2 o'clock, according to previous notice. On motion, Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. H. Cook and P. J. Sinclair were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention, in an appropriate speech, made known to those assembled, the object of the meeting. He spoke of the necessity of a union without respect of party